Indicator #3: Fatal Work-Related Injuries

Maryland State Occupational Health Indicators

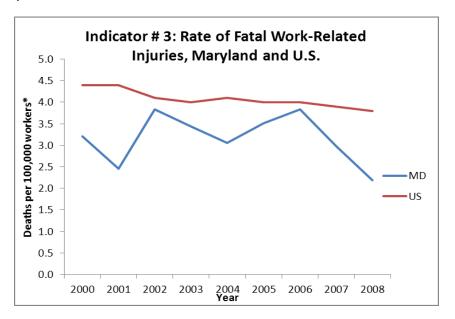
About this Indicator: Why is this Indicator Important?

Many factors contribute to work-related fatalities, including workplace/process design, organization, worker characteristics, economics and other social factors. Surveillance of workrelated fatalities can identify hazards and clusters, leading to the development of interventions and new or revised regulations to protect workers.

Limitation of Indicator:

Fatalities of people younger that 16 may be included in the numerator but not in the denominator, since employment statistics are only available for those 16 years of age and older. Also, CFOI reports data on work-related fatalities by the state in which the fatal incident occurred, which is not always the state of residence.

For more information on this indicator or occupational health in Maryland, visit the DHMH website. A fatal work-related injury is an injury occurring at work that results in death. The Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), using multiple data sources to provide counts of all fatal work-related injuries in every state. Fatalities resulting from non-intentional injuries (i.e., falls, acute poisonings, and motor vehicle crashes that occurred during travel for work) and intentional injuries (i.e., homicides and suicides) that occurred at work are included in this measure. Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are not counted.



Indicator # 3: Fatal Work-Related Injuries, Maryland

Year	Number	Rate*
2000	84	3.21
2001	64	2.45
2002	102	3.83
2003	92	3.44
2004	81	3.05
2005	95	3.51
2006	106	3.83
2007	82	2.98
2008	60	2.19

^{*} Annual crude fatality rate per 100,000 workers age 16 years or older

Data Source for this Indicator: Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (numbers of fatalities); Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey Data (employment statistics used to calculate rates)